Planning Commission had fixed the pulses production targets of 17 million tonnes for the year 1996-97 on the basis of their requirement. Against this target the likely production of pulses in 1995-96 is 14.97 million tonnes thus leaving a gap of about 2 million tonnes. The main reasons for low production are their cultivation on marginal/sub-marginal lands in rainfed areas lack of break-through in genetic engineering susceptibility to pests and diseases and lack of market support.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). In order to increase the production of pulses the Centrally Sponsored National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) is under operation in 24 States and UTs of Delhi and A&N Islands. Under the project, assistance is provided on basic key inputs like production and distribution of seeds, minikits, supply of improved farm implements, Dal processors, storage bins, Rhyzobium culture, sprinkler sets, micro-nutrients. In order to disseminate the latest production technologies frontline, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Block demonstrations are being organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and States Department of Agriculture respectively.

The cost of the project is shared 75:25 between the Government of India and the State Governments. An amount of Rs. 34.38 crores has been proposed as central share for 1996-97. These measures are likely to increase production of pulses which will bring down the price of pulses. Recent imports of pulses has brough down the price of pulses.

राजस्व ग्रामों में प्राथमिकता विद्यालय

632. **श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह** : क्या मानव विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने राजस्व ग्राम हैं और कितने राजस्व ग्राम ऐसे हैं जहां 30 जून, 1996 तक प्राथमिकता विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) राजस्व ग्रामों में प्राथमिकता विद्यालय स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुही राम सैकिया) : (क) पांचवे अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, देश में 30-9-1986 की स्थिति के अनुसार 5,79,1148 राजस्व गांव थे जिनमें से 1,83,208 गांवों में कोई भी प्राथमिकता विद्यालय नहीं था।

(ख) जहां स्कूल नहीं है तथा जहां स्कूल खोले जाने हैं उनमें प्राथमिकता विद्यालय स्थापित करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों की हैं जिन्होंने इस उद्देश्य के लिए विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसरण में अपने-अपने मानदण्ड तैयार किए हैं। राज्य सरकारें तैयार किए गए मानदण्डों तथा उनके पास उपलब्ध संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष दर वर्ष के आधार पर खोले जाने वाले प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या के बारे में निर्णय करती हैं।

Submission of the report of the Pricing Committee on Railway Wagons

633. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways had appointed a Princing Committee in December 1994, for Railway Wagons;

(b) whether the Committee has to submit a report in June 1995;

(c) whether the report has since been submitted;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has evolved the pricing norm alongwith the price variation formula and whether the same has been approved for implementation; and

(e) if the report has not been submitted, the reasons for the delay and the likely date of submission of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was initially asked to submit report by June '95. The time for submission of the report was later extended upto 15.4.96.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Princing Committee has evolved the princing norm alongwith a composite price